

DOHERTY HAUNTED BY FACE OF DEAD WOMAN

Tells of Mental Tortures He
Suffers Since New
Haven Wreck.

MONEY AND HIS JOB GONE

Experts Say Brakes Were to
Blame if Engineer of 1338
Tells the Truth.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 20. For the first time since the fatal wreck on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad a week ago Charles J. Doherty, the man who was at the throttle of engine 1338 when she crashed into the train ahead and killed half a dozen passengers, talked today of the mental anguish that has beset him from the moment he left his wrecked locomotive in the yards at Stamford.

His sufferings were evident to those who attended the hearings before Coroner Phelan and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The morning after the wreck he came to the City Court room here with his eyes swollen from steady weeping.

His voice trembled as he related the story of his trip with a new engine, and as he came finally to the moment when his hand fell from the air brake that was no longer of any avail against the impending disaster, his voice became only a painful whisper, the tears came choking into his throat and he fell into uncontrollable grief.

He had lost everything. Years of training had come to naught. The fine hope that leaped within him when they told him that at last he was to take out a big train, the proud look of his wife had melted away in a scene of ruin and death.

See Face of Dead Woman.
There came before his eyes the face of a dead woman, set in whitened hair, and he knew that it would never leave him. He went home to his wife, but could not bear to tell her what had happened. The next morning his children came to him, wondering what it all could mean, and he hasn't told them yet.

Today he looked much relieved, but the pallor of his face has not left him. Some one spoke to him kindly to cheer his drooping spirits and he seemed to want to talk. He slept four hours last night, he said, and that was the longest he had slept since last Thursday.

His first word was of his friend, John Harmon, the engineer who was suspended for running past a signal with engine 1338 and whose place Doherty was taking when he ran into the Boston Express in the Stamford yards.

"I hear they are going to give John Harmon back his run," he said. "I'm glad of that, but the New Haven road will have no problem with me. I'm through. I wouldn't run an engine again if you put a hundred dollar bill in my hand every time I got near the wreck."

Every night when I get to bed I feel as if some one was hitting me with a hammer from the inside. The poor gray haired woman I saw at the wreck, I see her all the time. I saw her in the wreck when I got down from the engine and it seemed as if everything began to go round round round. I couldn't stand it and some one led me away.

Kept News From Wife.

"I went home, but I couldn't tell my wife what had happened. She was so anxious about my having a new engine. I told her I was sick and she thought I had hurt my back again. But when people began coming to the house around midnight and asking for me I had to tell her then. I wished then that I had gone right through and died with the others."

"I felt as if I didn't want to live any longer. Nothing can ever make up for this thing. I haven't a cent in the world and the company closed my account with an \$8 final pay envelope, but I'll find something else to do and work to forget railroading and for my two little children. I know it's going to be hard, but I've got to live for her and the children."

"They're just old enough to be curious, and when I take them up on my knees they ask me all about the wreck. The oldest one is six and she wants to know why I cry so. It's pretty tough, but I've got to stand it."

Doherty went to the scene of the wreck this afternoon with Coroner Phelan, Assistant Prosecutor Huxford and several railroad men. An engine was run down and he pointed out just where he shut off his power, where he applied the brakes and then the distances were measured. They showed that he had misjudged the distances and the railroad men agreed that the curve at the eastern end of the Stamford yards made it hard to tell just what the distance was from one point to another.

The result of these measurements was that Coroner Phelan put to every witness this afternoon a hypothetical question in which Doherty's statements were assumed as accurate, and then asked them whether or not under such conditions the train should have been stopped. The answer was unanimous. The train which reached the Pullman car Sky-lark.

Answers Favor Doherty

Without exception they said it should have stopped and without exception they declared that under such conditions only the brakes could have been responsible for the collision.

Another important point brought out may prove that Doherty was mistaken in saying that he was going sixty miles an hour. Comparison of the time sheets at Glenbrook and the tower at Stamford, showing the time when Doherty passed those two points, indicates that he must have covered the mile and a half distance in less than a minute and a half.

The hypothetical question assumed that a speed of sixty miles an hour was reached. That Doherty shut off power 3,200 feet east of the distance signal, that he released the brakes 1,200 feet east of the distance signal, and that he threw his lever to emergency air when 1,300 feet east of the home signal. The train which was run into stood just west of the home signal.

Experts Blame Brakes.

Those who declared that the train should have stopped before it reached the home signal providing all those conditions were observed and that only poor brakes could explain its not stop-

POLL OF MEN ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Where Taken.	For.	Against.	Indifferent.	Leave to Women.
Bronx	19	70	10	11
Washington Heights	2	35	18	45
Morningside Heights	7	28	15	50
Harlem, east and west	4	40	15	41
Brooklyn	7	30	10	53
Williamsburg	24	18	5	53
Metropolitan Life Building	25	10	5	60
Woolworth Building	52	57	48	31
Singer Building	95	115	58	48
Lawyers	47	21	6	26
Department stores	61	119	35	78
Hotel district	35	30	30	15
City Hall	15	10	5	70
Wall Street	19	10	5	66
Factories	37	48	34	19
Totals for men	478	681	476	407
Total for women at previous poll	571	651	778	...

Percentage in favor.	Men.	Women.
Percentage opposed.	23 1-2	38 1-2
Percentage indifferent.	25 2-5	39
Leave to women to decide.	20	...

POLL BY PERCENTAGE.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

Percentage in favor.

Percentage opposed.

Percentage indifferent.

Leave to women to decide.

MEN'S STRAW VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Percentages Are 23.2 in Favor,
33.4 Against and 23.4
Indifferent.

SOME DODGE THE QUESTION

On the Whole the Poll Is Not
Much Different From That
of the Women.

The results of a canvass made by THE EVENING SUN and published last night show that the division of sentiment among 2,037 men in various walks of life in the several boroughs of this city is about evenly divided among four possible answers as to whether the straw voters favored, opposed, were indifferent to or were willing to let the women settle the question of woman's enfranchisement.

From the polls it was learned that 23.2 per cent. voted in favor of the franchise for women, 33.4 per cent. against it, 23.4 per cent. expressed themselves as indifferent, while 20 per cent. were willing to leave the question to the women for settlement.

In this canvass, which follows the one made by THE EVENING SUN among 2,000 women in the different boroughs, there is one more question to vote upon than was given the women, and that is as to whether the men were willing to leave the matter to the women. Just whether or not the voters in this class are on the fence concerning the subject or are in favor of the vote for women if the latter want it cannot be decided from the vote, but examination of the women's polling on their three questions may throw some light on it.

Straw Vote Almost Like Women's.

In the canvass of 2,000 women THE EVENING SUN found that 25.5 per cent. favored the vote, 32.5 per cent. were opposed, while 33 per cent. were indifferent. If of the 20 per cent. among the men who were willing to let the women decide their own question 15 per cent. may be reckoned as indifferent and the remaining 5 per cent. as in favor of it rather than opposed, then it would seem that the men and women as an average in this city stand in the same position regarding the desirability of the vote for women.

One result of the vote showed that of 100 lawyers spoken to on the subject in the Supreme Court 42 were in favor, only 21 opposed, and 25 were willing to leave it to the women, while the surprisingly low number of 6 were indifferent. To this latter class might be added two who said they hadn't given the matter enough consideration to register an opinion. Five of those who favored desired to say that they did so under certain conditions, the conditions being that women relinquish certain rights ever men that they now enjoy under the law and put themselves on an equal footing.

Four factories in Williamsburg voted: Thirty-four in favor, 18 against, 55 as indifferent and 30 to leave it to the women. Against this a vote taken in a dozen or so department stores in Manhattan showed 61 in favor, 119 opposed, 33 indifferent and 78 willing to let the women decide.

Militants Prejudice Some.

Many of those who voted against the enfranchisement of women said that the example of the militants prejudiced them. Others feared that the illiterate among women would overrule the good done by an educated female vote. In the Woolworth Building several said they feared that extending the franchise to negroes in the South would bring about conditions akin to the reconstruction days. In the Bronx the general opinion among those who thought that the law should not vote was the old argument that home is the best place for a woman.

Among those who favored the vote were many who said they took that stand because they thought women had as much right to vote as men and some women more right than some men. In the Singer Building were found some who believed that women should have a vote of a certain sort, but modified, and not a vote in national affairs. Others wanted educational requirements before the right should be extended to women.

MISS ERVING PEDDLES BOMBS.

Finds Big Sale for Suffragette Doughnut, Good to Eat.

Miss Eleanor Erving joined the peddlers at Bath Gate avenue in The Bronx today, wheeling her pushcart several blocks from the stand of the dealer from whom she had rented it. A big white umbrella decorated with suffrage banners protected her from the sun, and she wore peddlers' license 512 pinned to the front of her shirtwaist.

Her presence aroused great interest and she took in about \$3 in penny sales during the morning. Woman's political union buttons, papers, trinkets and papers of pins all found a ready sale, but her most popular offering was a pile of doughnuts labelled "Suffragette bombs."

Next Thursday Miss Erving will probably visit the market on Tremont avenue in an effort to interest the Jewish women who do their Saturday purchasing there in suffrage.

ROBIN IN TOMBS AIDS THEM, SAY LAWYERS

Furnishes Invaluable Data in
Matters They Are Trying
to Untangle.

SPENDS DAYS DOWNTOWN

Sentenced on January 10, He
Has Not Spent One Night
on the Island.

The lawyers who are trying to put into something like order the tangled affairs of the several corporations in which Joseph G. Robin was interested before the crash which brought down the Carnegie Trust Company, the Northern Bank and the Washington Savings Bank are not pleased with the criticism levelled at State and Federal courts in the past day or two because Robin is spending his days in law offices and his nights in the Tombs instead of spending both in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, to which he was sentenced on January 10.

The lawyers take the position that the ex-banker is doing a far greater public service in straightening out these affairs involving many thousands of dollars than he ever could do making brooms or bread or shoes in one of the shops on the Island.

His Daily Schedule.

For much of the time since his sentence Robin has lived a life similar in many details to that of any man of affairs downtown. True, he sleeps in a cell in the Tombs. But after he gets up in the morning he goes out with Keeper Norton, whose time is devoted almost exclusively to acting as Robin's bodyguard, and gets breakfast at a restaurant. Then he goes to the office of William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, at 82 Beaver street, or to the office of some one of the other referees and special masters and trustees who have charge of the affairs of the various corporations or to the office of his lawyer, Robert D. Ireland, at 68 William street.

He works until noon, has his luncheon at a restaurant like any business man, works in the afternoon until about toward dinner time, gets his dinner at a restaurant and goes back to his cell. All this time Keeper Norton is with him, and the orders are that while on the street and from the Tombs Robin shall be handcuffed to his guard.

Sentence Up in November.

The year's sentence which Justice Seabury imposed on Robin means ten months with good behavior. Robin was first committed to the Tombs on December 20, 1910, following his arrest on an indictment charging him with grand larceny. He has slept in the Tombs ever since.

After his sentence on January 10, last, Supreme Court Justice Amos directed Sheriff Harburger to allow him to remain in the Tombs so that he could be examined before trial in two suits Robin had brought seeking to have set aside certain property transfers. This matter finished, he went over to the penitentiary on the 10 o'clock boat on the morning of January 20. At 11:35 o'clock that same morning a writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Goff was served on Warden Hayes and Robin was brought back to the Tombs on the next boat. He was returned to the Tombs to remain until February 7. On February 7 Justice Seabury remanded him to the Tombs until the entry of a formal order herein. Robin has never returned to the penitentiary.

Assisted District Attorney.

The first few days after he came back from the Island he was used by the District Attorney. Then, on February 17, Judge Holt in the United States District Court ordered Robin taken before Peter B. Olney, special master in the matters of the Fidelity Development Company. The matter continued for some time and on this single writ Robin was taken before the special master on February 17, 18 and 21, March 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 19, 20 and 21, when the matter was finished and the writ dismissed.

There followed ten days in which Robin remained in the Tombs all the time. Then, on March 31, he was taken out on a writ issued by Judge Holt and allowed by Judge Mayer, ordering that the prisoner be produced before William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy in the matter of the Bankers Realty and Securities Company. The hearing was adjourned to April 1 and then on from day to day.

Altogether Robin has been taken from the Tombs on this writ for one day in March, twenty-one days in April, twenty-one days in May and eleven days so far in June, spending the whole business day in the several downtown offices wherever the particular documents desired and books happened to be. After his day's work in Mr. Willis's office yesterday the matter was adjourned until Tuesday.

Questions Are Complicated.

A new writ issued by Judge Holt and allowed by Judge Hand, ordering Robin to be produced before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., special master in the matters of the Railway Traction Construction Company, brought Robin to the Federal Building on June 16, 17 and 18, and he will have to be there again on Monday. As one of the lawyers pointed out yesterday, the great majority of questions asked of Robin at these hearings are not questions that can be answered offhand, but require Robin to go through books and papers and get the information desired.

Charles J. Foltz, counsel for Nathan Harkness, referee in bankruptcy for the Bankers Realty and Securities Company, says that Robin has furnished him with data and evidence whereby he has been able to put in a position to recover securities not enumerated in the bankrupt's schedules, of which he knew nothing until Robin unearthed the information.

HARTIGAN LOSES APPEAL.

Supreme Court Affirms Sentence of Policeman for Perjury.

The conviction of Policeman John J. Hartigan, who was sentenced by Justice Seabury on March 25 to a term of from two years and six months to three years and six months in the State Prison for perjury, was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.



Our strength is widely distributed.

To say:—"Variety of men's suits from \$18 to \$48" doesn't mean much.

We say:—"Wide variety of men's suits at every price from \$18 to \$48."

At \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$28, \$30, \$32, \$35, \$38, \$40, \$42, \$45 and \$48.

Dozens of different patterns at every step.

No matter what the size of the pocketbook, you've lots of leeway in choosing.

Everything for the week-end.

White serge single and double-breasted suits.

Norfolk suits of Irish Donegal and Scotch homespun.

Motor wear and accessories.

Luggage—special "week-end" trunks and suit cases.

Sporting Goods—complete outfits for every outdoor sport.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores

at at at

Warren St. 13th St. 34th St.

Schlichter's

The Original

Famie Fibre

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Schlichter's Famie Summer-weight garments are luxury for hot weather, the Famie linen being deliciously cool, having the lightest absorbing and evaporating power of all known textile substances.

For sale by leading dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you we can direct you to one who can. Write for booklet and samples.

SCHLICHTER'S RAMIE COMPANY.

157 Fourth Ave. New York.

AMUSEMENTS.